

## Inblic Ledger

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WILLIAM H. COX.

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### A Word to Republicans

The hope of the party lies in the expansion of a stalwart Republican press. The Republican scho reads or otherwise helps to support a Democratic paper to the exclusion of one of his own party newspapers is untrue to the Republican cause.

Unanimously subscribed to by the National Republican League.

J. S. CLARKSON, President. A. B. HUMPHREY. Secretary.

JUST as usual, our Democratic friends are electing the next President with their mouths. But it's votes that count.

WHAT a pity GROVER CLEVELAND doesn't know The Bulletin's ability to resources. give "pointers." He might make it his personal organ.

If the source of The Bulletin's well known, its talk would be amusing merely accidental, or has there been troi all tariff schedules. A democratic congress if it weren't so supremely silly.

would employ the hated "Pinkertons" the road, take bearings and measure they might turn up his watch and wallet progress. When we find farmers and lost among his Democratic friends the other day.

THERE are a few fellows in Maysville who ought to form a party of their own. They are too virtuous to be Republicans and not virtuous enough of "good old times" when everybody to be Democrats.

For the past thirty years the Democrats have elected their Presidents by sweeping majorities-always with their mouths. The only exception was GROVER, who got through with a scratch of 1.047 stolen votes in New York. It was a theft that cannot be repeated.

HON. ADLAI STEVENSON visited his old speakers was "our own" JIM MCKENZIE, who had his pocket picked of a gold watch and a fat wallet. The thief was probably on his way to attend the great Democratic gathering in New Orleans.

REPRESENTATIVE FRAZEE has been in the city trying to convince his constituents that Governor Brown is a great sinner and that the Legislature is an aggregation of angels. The constituency doesn't convince, however, to any alarming extent. The facts are on the side of the Governor. And so are the

THE Civil Service Commissoners are giving themselves a good deal of worry about Government employes contributing wiped the perspiration from their brows to campaign funds. In '88 GROVER with handkerchiefs that cost 70 cents. to campaign funds. In '88 Grover with manuscrements that cost to tents, in the cost to tents, in the cost to tents a part of the tents of the and snivel service commissioner winked the other eye. That's the difference twixt tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee.

HON. THOMAS H. PAYNTER is largely responsible for the infamous gerrymander of this District; and having gotten the old thing in just the right shape, he would be very foolish to stand back and let some other fellow enjoy the usufruct. Just as long as a Democrat has to go from the Ninth District, we hope it will be PAYNTER. The other conspirators ought to eat husks the belance of their days.

The odebts, no machinery nor might find some effective response. Many times I have had occasion to say that laws and election methods, designed to give unfair advantage to the party making them, would some times be used to perpetuate in power than one half what it brings to-day, and what the farmer bought cost more than double what it costs to-day.

Is there a Mason county farmer who doesn't know this to be true. alance of their days.

Ir will be plenty of time, after the are counted in November, to ascertain Harrison's strength in Mason county. He will poll a larger vote, however, than he did four years ago. Paste this in your hat, neighbor, and you'll have brains at the right end of the body.

It is not especially material, but it is at least gratifying to know that President Harrison has done something that meets the hearty approval of our British cousins. They have indorsed his anticholera proclamation with a hurrah. In fact, it has been universally approved, except by Tammany's Health Officer, one Doctor JENKINS.

"STATES RIGHTS" must not be intersa oo fered with, even to the exclusion of a cholera epidemic. The dogma is more dear to the gizzard of Doctor JENKINS than the lives of perhaps tens of thousands of American citizens, and the loss of untold millions of dollars through business stagnation. JENKINS ought to be subdued with a rope, like any other common assassin.

> If this country suffers from a visitation of cholera-an event that is now almost assured—the blame will attach in a great degree to one Doctor JENKINS. so-called Health Officer of New York City. The National health authorities at Washington, by directions of the Secretary of the Treasury and with the approval of the President, prescribed ample quarantine regulations, which JENKINS openly defied on the ground that they interfered with "states rights." If the disease breaks out in New York, we nominate JENKINS for first place in the first funeral proces-

In a recent impression of The Bath County World, which pretends to be a simon-pure exponent of simon-pure Free-trade Democracy, appears the following comparison between young Protected America and old Free-trade England.

The United States is making rapid strides in accumulating wealth. revised census figures give the wealth of the Nation as \$63,647,000,000, or about \$1,000 each for every man, women and child. Population has about doubled since 1860, and so has the per capita wealth, which was then only \$514. The wealth of Great Britain is estimated at \$50,000,000,000. UNCLE SAM is ahead in the race, and yet he has only com-menced the real development of his vast

Now, we would like to have our esteemed contemporary tell us just why favored introduction of our products into other all this wonderful development has been countries achieved in the period covered by a "the American doctrine of protection" meets my most hearty approval. The convention did not twaddle about Judge Holt wasn't so Protective policy-since 1860? Was it good reason for it?

laborers politically

" Goon and hard times, we producers. OLD TIMES." naturally turn to view the conditions

was properous and contented. The farmer of the day makes two

special complaints: High prices for what he buys and low prices for what reciprocity, are as surprising as they are dishe sells. How was it with our farmer fathers?

Take the staple dry goods article, calico. In 1790 it cost 58 cents a yard; in 1830, 29 cents a yard; in 1860, 11 cents a yard; in 1892, 5 cents a yard.

Take the staple grocery article, sugar. home in Christian county Friday, and In 1790 it cost 183 cents for cheap. there was a big blowout. Among the brow grades; in 1830, 15 cents; in 1860, year show a total production of 13,210,830 10 cents; in 1892, 47 cents for granu-

For what the farmer sells, take the staple dairy product, butter. The prices in Massachusetts are as follows: In 1790, 11 cents; in 1830, 18 cents; in 1860, 26 cents; in 1892, 30 to 35 cents.

The staple meat product, dressed beef, in Massachusetts sold in 1790 at only 3+ cents; in 1830, 7<sup>†</sup> cents; in 1860, 12 cents; in 1892, 12 to 18.

Our farmer father of revolutionary days whistled among the stones and pumpkin vines of sterile New England, The one essential condition is that these dollars attired in cotton jeans and shirtings shall have and retain an equal acceptability that cost 50 cents a yard, slept on ticking at 90 cents, and if rich enough are of value, and when two unequal measures borrowed fire; and for farm implements and machinery, the hoe and scythe were as all important as to-day's sulky but in purchasing power, of any other dollar. plow and self-binder.

Those were the "good old days" when mander of this District; and having there were no debts, no machinery nor

doesn't know this to be true.

## HIS LETTER.

The President Gracefully Accepts the Nomination.

Free Coinage, at the Proper Ratio, is Conducive to Prosperity.

Blaine's Reciprocity Scheme Favored— Tin-Plate Making in this Country— Figures Show What Has Been Done - Pederal Election.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The following is a condensation of President Harrison's letter accepting the republican nomination for the office of the president of the United States:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5, 1892.

HON. WM. MCKINLEY, JR., and others, Committee, etc.-Gentlemen: I now avail myself of the first period of relief from public duties to respond to the notification which you brought to me on June 20 of my nomination for the of-fice of president of the United States by the republican national convention, recently held

at Minneapolis. I accept the nomination and am grateful for the approval expressed by the convention of the acts of the administration. The great work of the Fifty-first congress has been subjected to the revision of a democratic house of repre-sentatives, and the acts of the executive department to its scrutiny and investigation. A democratic national administration was succeeded by a republican administration, and the freshness of events gives unusual facilities for fair comparison and judgment. There has seldom been a time, I think, when a change from the declared policies of the democratic party involved such serious results to the business interests of the country. A brief review of what has been done and of what the democratic party proposes to undo, will justify this opinion. The republican party during the civil war devised a national currency, consisting of United States notes, issued and redeemable by the government, and of national bank notes, based upon the security of United States bonds. A tax was levied upon the issues of state banks, and the intended result, that all such issues

should be withdrawn, was reelized. Our money is all national money—I might al-most say international, for these bills are not only equally and ind iscriminately accepted at par in all the states, but in some foreign countries. The democratic party, if intrusted with the control of the government is now piedged to repeal the tax on state bank issues, with a view of putting into circulation again, under such diversed legislation as the states may adopt a flood of local bank issues. Only those who in years before the war, experienced the inconvenience and losses attendant upon the use of such money, can appreciate what pre-turn to that system involves.

The president says that few subjects have elicited more discussion or excited more general interest than that of a recovery by the United States of its appropriate share of the American carrying trade. This subject touches not only our pockets but our national pride.

In speaking of the establishment of lines from our South Atlantic and Gulf ports, the president declares that the democratic party has found no place in its platform for any mention of this important subject, and has shown its hostility to the general policy by refusing to expend an appropriation made during the last administration for ocean mail contracts with American lines. The president makes a lengthy statement in regard to the reciprocity policy. It is now in practical operation, he says, with five of the nations of Central and South America, San Domingo, the Spanish and British West India slands, and with Deamark and Austria, under special tande arrangements with each. He

"We have only begun to realize the benefit of these trade arrangements. The work of creating new accendes and of adapting our goods to new markets has necessarily taken time, but the results already attained are such. I um sure, as to establish in popular favor the policy of reciprocal trade, based upon the free im-portation of such articles as do not injuriously compete with the products of our own farms, mines or factories, in exchange for the free or

"The declaration of the platform in favor of adopt a schedule, but a principle that is to consolding this view can not enact, nor a demo cratic president approve, any tariff schedule the purpose or effect of which is to limit importa MAYBE if "our own" JIM McKENZIE | IT is sometimes well to look back over tions or to give any advantage to an American workman or producer, a bounty might. I judge, be given to the importer under this view of the constitution, in order to increase importations and get the revenue-for revenue only on th in arms against this definition, for its object and effect is not alleged oppression revenue, but the promotion of commercial ex-changes, the profits of which are wholly to our

This destructive, un-American doctrine was not held or taught by the historic democratic statesmen, whose fame as American patriots has reached this generation—certainly not by Jefferson or Juckson. This mad crusade against American shops, the bitter epithets applied to American manufacturers, the persistent disbelief of every report of the opening of a tin-plate mill or of an increase of our foreign trade by

In regard to the tin-plate industry the president says: In spite of the doubts raised by the elections of 1800, and of the machinations of foreign producers to maintain their monopoly, the tin-plate industry has been established in the United states, and the alliance between the Welsh producers and the democratic party for its destruction will not succeed. The official returns to the treasury department of the production of the and terms plates in the United States during the last fiscal pounds and a comparison of the first quarter— 825,022 pounds, with the last 8,003,000 pounds shows the rapid development of the industry. Over 6,000,000 pounds during the last quarter were made from American black plates and the remainder from foreign platea.

No intelligent advocate of protective tariff claims that it is able of itself to maintain a uniform rate of wages without regard to firetua-tions in the supply of and demand for the pro-ducts of labor. But it is confidently claimed that protective duties strongly tend to hold up wages and are the only barrier against a reduction to the European scale.

I am thoroughly convinced that the free comage of silver at such a ratio to gold as will maintain the equality in their commer-cial uses of the two coined dollars would conduce to the prosperity of all the great pro-ducing and commercial nations of the world. and value in all commercial transactions. They are not only a medium of exchange but a measure of the state o is unsettled and confused, and the unwary and ignorant are cheated. Dollars of unequal compaper or coin, issued or authorized by the gov-ernment, shall at all times and in all its uses be It seems to me that an appeal to our people to consider the question of readjusting our legis-intion upon absolutely fair non-partisan lines might find some effective response. Many times

mandamus, attempted to right this wrong, an appeal that could not be heard until after election made the write ineffectual. Ballot-boxes were thrown out for alleged irregularities or destroyed, and it is asserted on behalf or one-half at least of the white voters of Alabama that the officers to whom certificates have been given were not honestly elected. There is no security for the personal rights of any man in a community when any man is deprived of his personal or political rights. The power of the state over the question of the qualifications of the electors is ample to protect them against the dangers of an ignorant or deprayed suffrage, and the demand that every deprayed suffrage, and the demand that every man found to be qualified under the law shal be made secure in the right to cast a free ballot and to have that ballot honestly counted car

not be abated.

Our old battle cry: "A free ballot and a fall count" comes back to us, not only from Ala-bama, but from other states, and from mer who, differing from us widely in opinions, have come to see that parties and political debate are but a mockery if, when the debate is ended the judgment of honest majorities is to be re versed by ballot-box frauds and tally-sheet manipulations in the interest of the party or party faction in power.

### CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Italian Counterfeiters Will Probably Get a Long Term.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.-Chief Brooks, of the U. S. secret service, who had for several days been looking for a gang of counterfeiters which had been at work in Brooklyn, succeeded in finding the guilty persons. Late in the afternoon, with several deputies. he made a descent upon the house 250 building occupied by Italians. There was consternation among the Italians when the officers appeared. Chief Brooks, who knew where to find his game, forced in the door of the front room on the first floor. He surprised Gaspar Antonio aed Giovanna Volpe, alias Anna Ravela, engaged in the work of making bad money. The officers seized the man and woman and the molds and preparations used in makthe coins, and took them the federal building, where the prisoners were arraigned before Commissioner Bellows. They shrugged their shoulders when asked to plead and Commissioner Bellows held them in \$5,000 bail each, in default of which they were sent to Raymond street jail The counterfeiting outfit seized consisting of a crucible containing an unmelted compound of tin, antimony and acids, several bottles containing acids and chemicals and 300 unpolished twenty-five-cent pieces, besides molds, tools and milling machines.

### BLAINE'S VIEWS.

Cholera Danger, in His Opinion, Calls for Drastic Measures.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 .- A special to the Times from Bangor, Me., says that Mr. Blaine ras recently expressed to a friend his views on the clear duty of the government in the matter of the cholera danger. In substance it is to close traffic between the old country, Canada and the United States to everybody and everything, save the mails and citizens of this country now abroad, and to admit these only after perfect precaution. His idea is that there are not and can not be commercial relations which for a moment are to be considered in comparison to safety to life. He wants everything now on the water on the way from the Old World kept from the land, and a discontinuance of all foreign railroad traffic across the states. Then he would have the border policed to perfection, a rigid examination of food in all cities and towns, and he believes that Harrison has the power to so order by proclamation, and that there are treaty rights to prevent it.

Jewish Colony Experiment. KALAMAZOO, Mich., Sept. 6.-The Jewish congregation of this city have determined to purchase a farm in the vicinity of Kalamazoo, for the purpose of colonizing three or four refugee families. This philanthropic plan is largely in the nature of an experiment, but should it prove successful the Jews of this city will have Hirsch for this purpose. idea is to get together a few families and thoroughly Americanize them, gradually increasing the colony. The scheme has proved successful elsewhere and it is believed that it will be here.

Out on Their Good Behavior. WARDLER, Idaho, Sept. 6 .- One hundred and thirty-five prisoners have been released at Wallace. Indictments were found against every one of them by the United States grand jury now in session at Cour d' Alene City, but it is deemed best not to bring them to trial now, but keep the indictment hanging over them as an incentive to good behavior. When they were released the troops at the different military camps were kept under arms ready to respond at a moment's notice in case of any trouble. Not more than twelve or fifteen of those indicted will be brought to trial. Only ten prisoners remain at Wallace.

Dangerous Lunatic at Large. COLUMBUS, O., Sept. d.-Frank Robinson, a desperate quarrelsome inmate of the insane asylum, escaped from that institution and is at large. He was confined in a strong room on the third floor some fifty feet above the ground. He got possession in some way of a nail, which by rubbing on a stone he made a screw driver of and unscrewed the hinges of his shutter. He dropped to the ground, falling far enough to have killed himself, but if injured at all was not enough so to prevent his getting away.

Those Souvenir Dies.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 .- The drawings for the World's fair souvenir coin arrived Sunday and were forwarded to Philadelphia Monday by the director of the mint. A. L. Barber, of the mint office at Philadelphia, thinks the design is a difficult one, and that it will require three or four months to cast the dies Work will be commenced on them at once and pushed with all possible speed. Everything will be in readiness to begin coining the souvenirs as soon as the dies are completed.

What Myer Says. New ORLEANS, Sept. 6.—Billy Myer, after his fight with McAuliff, Monday night, said to a reporter: "I am whipped by a better man, and I know it; that is all I have to say. Let me alone."

## Presidential Campaign of 1892!

GRAND INDUCEMENTS

TO READERS OF

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The Presidential Campaign of 1892 will, without doubt, be the most intensely interesting and exciting in the history of the United States, and country people will be extremely anxious to have all the GENERAL and POLITICAL NEWS and discussions of the day as presented in a National journal, in addition to that supplied by their own local paper.

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